

FORD OFFERS PLAN TO STOP ALL WARS

Wants Muscle Shoals to Help Carry Out Long Cherished Hope.

SEES EVIL IN GOLD

Would Replace It as Currency Basis and Use Natural Wealth.

ASSAILS MONEY LENDERS

Motor Wizard Believes He Can Accomplish Task With Aid From Congress.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
DETROIT, Dec. 3.—A special despatch from Florence, Ala., to-day to the Detroit News by a staff correspondent says:

Henry Ford, here with Thomas A. Edison, says he wants Muscle Shoals to show the world how to stop all wars. This, he declares, is the supreme purpose of his life.

Not for profit, nor for an extension of his business, nor yet from a desire to enlarge his fortune is he after this great power site, but to lead the world out of war for all time to come. And he seriously and positively believes he can do it if Congress will let him.

Mr. Ford expressed for the first time what he declares is his real purpose in seeking to buy Muscle Shoals from the Government.

"If you take over Muscle Shoals," Mr. Ford was asked, "what effect will it have on your Detroit industries and Detroit as a whole?"

"Why do you think I want Muscle Shoals?" he asked. "It can't be money that I want out of it. It can't be more business. There must be some other reason. If Detroit or the South or any other particular locality is benefited by my taking over Muscle Shoals, good and fine, but that is incidental. My purpose in taking over Muscle Shoals is not to benefit us or our business of Detroit or any other part of the country. My one purpose is to do a certain thing that will benefit the whole world."

Says It Will End Wars.

"If the Government accepts my offer for Muscle Shoals as we have made it and will consider converting the dam according to a financial plan which I have in mind we can here do an epochal thing. We shall eliminate war from the world."

"It is very simple when you analyze it. The cause of all wars is gold. We shall demonstrate to the world two things: First, the practicability; second, the desirability of displacing gold as the basis of currency and substituting in its place the world's imperishable natural wealth."

"Most everybody in the world except the newspaper magnates that civilization has entered on a new era. The newspapers don't see it, and the international bankers don't want to see it. It would mean changes in world finance, and bankers always oppose changes. "There is a group of international bankers who to-day control the bulk of the world's gold supply. No matter what country they are, individuals, claim allegiance, they all play the same game to keep the gold they have in their own hands, and to get just as much more as possible."

"With the international bankers the fostering, starting and fighting of a war is nothing more or less than creating an active market for money—a business transaction. If the different countries of the international groups are at war, that makes no difference; no matter who loses the war there have been a great many loans. The gold system always wins. The young men from 18 to 30 fight the war and are maimed or killed; the internationalists are safe and prosperous."

Remove Gold as Money Basis.

"Ten years ago I said I intended to put every ounce of brain and energy in stopping war. I mean it. I mean anything more earnestly, and that's why I want Muscle Shoals. I see a way which, if it can be done, will do more to end war than a thousand years of fighting."

"The essential evil of gold in its relation to war is the fact that it can be controlled. Break the control and you stop war. And the single way to break the control of these international bankers, the way to end their exploitation of humanity forever, is to remove gold as a basis for the currency of the world. My engineers say it will take \$30,000,000 to complete the big dam. But Congress is economical just now and not in a mood to raise the money by taxation. The customary alternative is thirty year bonds at 4 per cent. The United States, the greatest government in the world, wishing a peppy \$30,000,000 to complete a great public benefit, is forced to go to the money lenders."

"But your plan would put the money system of the world and might work incalculable harm."

"Not necessarily. We need not abolish anything. We need not even abolish the gold standard. Simply forget that there is any such thing as a gold standard, and whenever the Government needs money for a great, serviceable and profitable public improvement, instead of thinking of bonds with their heavy drag of interest charges, think of redeemable non-interest bearing currency."

"But have you worked out a standard of value?" Mr. Ford was asked.

"Yes. We will have that ready when Congress wishes to hear about this plan. The standard American dollar is approximately one-twentieth of an ounce of gold. Under the currency system the standard would be a certain amount of energy exerted for one hour that would be equal to one dollar. It's simply a case of thinking and calculating in terms different from those laid down to us by the international banking group to which we have grown so accustomed that we think there is no other desirable standard."

"But how is all this going to stop war?"

"Simply because if tried here at Muscle Shoals the plan will prove so overwhelmingly and amazingly successful that the American people will never again consent to issuance of an interest-bearing bond for an international improvement. When the Government needs money it will raise it by issuing currency against its imperishable natural wealth. Other countries seeing our success will do likewise. The function of the money seller will have disappeared."

"No matter what becomes of this suggestion, I shall act so that no money speculator will make anything out of Muscle Shoals, even if I have to take up the whole world beside myself."

ARMENIAN WAIF CLINGS TO AMERICAN DESTROYER

Takes the Name of the Overton and Wants to Make It His Permanent Home—Mother and Father Killed.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3.—A 10-year-old Armenian boy, a refugee from the Black Sea region, who has been temporarily adopted by the crew of the destroyer Overton, has taken the name of the ship as his own and wants to make it his permanent home.

His plans, however, do not meet the requirements set forth by the Department and it is feared he must eventually be placed in a home on the shores of his native inland sea. Details of the case were set forth by the Navy Department to-day.

While the Overton, under command of Commander Bruce R. Ware, was at Batoum, on the southern shore of the Black Sea, a little over a year ago, the crew found under an overturned boat on the beach the lad who appeared

to be starving. He was fed and soon was a frequent visitor aboard ship. His mother and father, he explained, had been killed and he had lived for such three years under the overturned boat on the beach, feeding himself from scraps thrown overboard from vessels in the harbor. Occasionally he had earned a little money by shining shoes in Batoum. When the Overton was ordered to Constantinople the youngster was turned over to the ship relieving her, but later reached Constantinople as a stowaway on a merchant ship, but there still remains the problem of what shall be done with him when the Overton sets sail for home waters.

He had been "homesick for his old friends." The crew has assigned him regular duties aboard ship, but there still remains the problem of what shall be done with him when the Overton sets sail for home waters.

SON OF RICH MAN ACCUSED BY WOMEN

Continued from First Page.

after six months' service on account of disability. He confessed, the police said, to having been arrested in Los Angeles and New York for intoxication, but beyond that said he had never been in trouble. He said he had been employed as an etcher from time to time by several prominent New York artists, whose names the police would not disclose until they had checked up on his story.

At no time during his examination, so far as the police would admit last night, did young MacArthur mention any feud against himself or his foster mother because of the latter's war activities. He told of his service only after being questioned on the point. After he had been finger printed, MacArthur had a talk on the telephone with a member of the MacArthur firm (it was said his communication was a brother of his foster father) who is a lawyer and who will look after his interests when he is arraigned in the Tombs Court to-day. Meantime Mrs. O'Neill and Miss Bradshaw, who were accompanied to Police Headquarters by Chief of Police Watson Ryno of Cedar Grove, returned to New Jersey. It was not thought probable they would appear at to-day's hearing.

Attacked With Knife.

The attacks against Mrs. O'Neill and Miss Bradshaw were of such a nature that they aroused the entire Cedar Grove community. Both attacks were in the day time and both women were accosted by a man, whose description tallied in each case. He brandished a long handled knife and leaped from the bushes on the side of a lonely road on top of the mountain between Cedar Grove and Upper Montclair. The road was organized and patrolled the road was for a fortnight or more in the belief an inmate from a nearby asylum was at large. MacArthur was said last night to have reminded the police of that theory in connection with the crimes.

According to Capt. Carey, MacArthur is a mild spoken young man exhibiting no outward evidence that would tend to connect him with a crime such as that in connection with which he was taken by the police. He is of apparent refinement and culture.

FRENCH ARE SCEPTICAL ABOUT A PACIFIC PACT

Some Peace Declaration by All Powers Is Expected.

Special Despatch to THE NEW YORK HERALD.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 3.—M. Viviani stated to-day that he had no knowledge of any proposed new alliance or understanding concerning the Pacific, but the French are somewhat sceptical concerning reports circulated to-day that all the Powers were now in agreement on naval and other Eastern questions.

It is noted that the alleged agreement is still subject to reference back to Tokyo and experience has shown that a definite agreement cannot be counted on until actually received. Several times already it was reported that everything would be settled as soon as sufficient time had elapsed for cables from Japan, but each time the answer has been disappointing. The French express great reserve of opinion on the subject of a reported new tripartite or quadruple agreement on Far Eastern affairs. France would not like to be left out of a tripartite pact and if she comes into it will also want to be with the other four Powers interested in the Pacific. The French think the most that can be hoped for will be an administrative joint declaration of intent of preserving the peace in the Pacific and such principles as the present conference is in a position to adopt. Such a declaration will be given in such a way as to avoid the necessity of procuring ratification by the various Parliaments. The fact that an agreement would require ratification is thought sufficient to rule it out of practical possibility.

CHINESE AND JAPANESE DISAGREE AT BANQUET Foreign Writers Guests Here of Policy Association.

A clash in views between Japanese and Chinese speakers was the feature yesterday at a luncheon of the Foreign Policy Association at the Pennsylvania Hotel, at which foreign newspaper men and observers at the Washington conference were guests of honor. The Foreign Policy Association was organized to aid in promoting good relations between nations.

K. P. Wang, editor of the Shun Pao, Shanghai, gave the Chinese view, following G. E. Uehara, member of the Japanese House of Deputies. Other speakers were Henry W. Nevins of the Manchester Guardian, J. J. Champenois of the French Ministry of Education and Bruce Bliven of the New York Globe.

Mr. Wang accused the Japanese of "playing the same game" at the Washington conference as they had at Paris, a game which he called "obstruction and silence." China is distrustful of Japan's promises and indicts her aims, he said, and added that his nation of 400,000,000 people would never be subdued by Japan.

Mr. Uehara made a rather optimistic speech, declaring the Washington conference was the greatest move toward adjustment of international affairs in the history of the world and was a great step toward international peace.

All the speakers objected to the closed meetings at Washington, which they said produced doubt that real work was being done.

EXPERTS EXPLAIN SHIP CALCULATION

Existing Strength Based on Keels Actually Laid Down as of November 4.

RELATIVITIES FOUND

Common Factor Established to Estimate Tonnage of Capital Ship.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3. (Associated Press).—The Associated Press is able to-day to present some of the official figures involved in the exchanges between the American and Japanese experts over the 5-5-1 ratio proposal and the Japanese counter claim for a 10-10-7 status.

In submitting their original questionnaires to the American experts asking explanation of the Hughes proposal on seven specific points the Japanese officers included this question:

"Explain the relation between the replacement ratio of '50-50-30' and the existing ratio of '60-50-30' respectively of Great Britain, the United States and Japan." This was supplemented by the inquiry:

"Explain means by which the existing strength of the British navy has been calculated as 600,000 tons."

In answer the American experts said: "Although Great Britain has not laid the keels of her four new Hood, and the Japanese have not laid the keels of the Takao and the Atago, they have spent money on all. In order to be entirely fair, therefore, these ships were included in the lists of the respective nations, with the consequent increase in their relative strengths. When this was done the tonnage measure of naval strength between the United States and Japan was as follows: United States, 1,118,650; Japan, 588,500; ratio, United States, 100 per cent.; Japan, 53 per cent."

Existing Strength Ratio.

As to the "60-50-30" existing strength ratio calculation, the American answer explained:

"The war conditions caused Great Britain to suspend her building programme. In consequence her ships are relatively older in type than those of the United States and Japan. This fact was considered in allocating her 60,000 tons for the present, but the standard allotted her on replacements was 500,000 tons."

In explaining, as asked by the Japanese, the method of calculation of existing strength, the American experts said that the basis taken was keels actually laid down as of November 1, the date of the opening of the conference.

The Japanese experts also required a specific list of the ships of the United States and Japan on which the calculation of existing strength was based, the degree of completion allowed for each ship building and asked whether differences in methods of figuring tonnage used by the three nations were allowed for in these calculations. This information was supplied in the American reply, with the assurance that the tonnage figures of each foreign ship had been recalculated on the American basis to arrive at a fair comparison.

Naval Relativities.

On the basis of these figures and also using Japanese estimates of Japanese and American strength, as furnished by the Japanese experts in memoranda, the American experts then set out the naval "relativities" of the two Powers in tables, as follows:

First—American estimate of American strength and American estimate of Japanese strength:

	United States.	Japan.
Ships building.....	346,374	199,392
Ships built.....	506,650	299,700
Totals.....	847,024	499,092
Ratio (per cent.).....	100	59

Second—American estimate of American strength and Japanese estimate of Japanese strength:

	United States.	Japan.
Ships building.....	346,374	83,230
Ships built.....	506,650	334,700
Totals.....	847,024	417,930
Ratio (per cent.).....	100	49

Third—Japanese estimate of American strength and Japanese estimate of Japanese strength:

	United States.	Japan.
Ships building.....	184,735	83,230
Ships built.....	600,650	294,700
Totals.....	685,385	377,930
Ratio (per cent.).....	100	60

The following note was attached to these tables:

"In the tables as given under two and three, the Mutsu is included as one of the Japanese tables as being completed and the Japanese tonnage of incomplete capital ships as given in their memorandum is raised to conform to the American standards of measurement in tonnage."

In connection with the different methods of calculating tonnage, the American answer said:

"The different methods of estimating tonnage values were carefully considered by our bureau of construction and repair. Each ship was carefully gone over and made to reconcile with the American list so that ships of all three navies, United States, Great Britain and Japan, were on the same basis for estimating capital ships tonnage."

VIENNA QUIET AGAIN, PROFITEERS LEAVING

Two Hours Before Riots Started Budapest Papers Reported Commune Declared.

HUNGARIAN PLOT IS SEEN

Police Reinforced but Stores Still Baricaded and Banks Closed.

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VIENNA, Dec. 3.—The police here have obtained evidence that the disorders last

Thursday were fomented by foreign Communists, probably working under orders from Budapest. Among the 400 arrested are numerous Czechs and Poles. It is significant that Budapest newspapers at 2 o'clock last Thursday afternoon—two hours before the demonstrations started—published despatches dated from Vienna declaring that commune had been declared there.

To-day all is quiet with the police greatly reinforced, but the big stores are all barricaded and branch banking have been closed until the Government's hold on the situation is more secure. There has been a general exodus of foreigners from hotels, but the dismay of the managers who have depended on a foreign clientele to keep their doors open, while there also is a wholesale exodus of profiteers in all lines and of idlers.

No foreigners were wounded during the rioting, but several English and American visitors were maltreated. For instance, one London buyer stopping at the Bristol Hotel was robbed of money and jewelry and then undressed by the mob. Dressed only in his underwear, he succeeded in escaping a beating by seeking refuge in the hotel lobby.

Developments in the discussions of naval ratio, it was said, show that Japan

JAPAN ASKS IF SHE IS TO BE ISOLATED

Seeks Amity With U. S., Also Says Reported Attitude.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 3. (Associated Press).—Considerations that occupy the minds of official Japan, through representatives at the Washington conference, and which form the background of practical questions involved in percentage of ships under an armament limitation agreement were said to-night to be summarized in the following proposition:

"Is Japan to be isolated politically or is she to be linked up compactly with other great nations, with a full recognition of her desire to be known actually as one of the five great Powers in spirit as well as in name?"

Developments in the discussions of naval ratio, it was said, show that Japan

is looking at this question from a broader standpoint than a mere issue as between 60 or 70 per cent. in tonnage. The Japanese also are apparently prepared to admit that there are no sound objections on the part of other nations to a continuance of the Anglo-Japanese alliance which for so many years has connected them with the Western world, but if it is to go they would like to see as a permanent substitute, a definite agreement between Great Britain, the United States and Japan on questions of policy in the Far East.

The whole tendency of modern Japan is described as an earnest desire to co-operate with the United States and banish any atmosphere of suspicion which during recent years may have existed.

THEATRE CRASH TO THE JURY.

District Attorney Lewis of Brooklyn is expected to go before the Grand Jury this week and ask indictments in connection with the collapse of the American Theatre Building in Bedford avenue last Tuesday. Mr. Lewis declined yesterday to discuss the report beyond saying that there will be "another move by his office as a result of his investigations."

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SECOND FLOOR

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Two-Clasp, French Kid Gloves

PIQUE style, with embroidery in black or contrasting colors. Black, white, brown, beaver, grey, tan.

One-Clasp, Gray Mocha Gloves

FOR tailored wear, genuine Arabian black-head mocha, one-clasp gloves with spear embroidery.

Slip-on Elastic Wrist Gloves

BEAUTIFUL kid, in white, with black stitching, or in black with white. Gauntlet style with elastic at wrist.

MAIN FLOOR

Bags

Striped Silk Purses

5.50

A SMART, flat little bag, in envelope style has sterling silver corners and clasp, and tasseled cord handle. Navy and black

Chiffon Velvet Bags

2.95

CHIFFON velvet, with fine metal frame comes in black, brown, taupe. At the same price is a good-sized vanity case, with the six fittings.

MAIN FLOOR

Underwear

Radium Silk Gowns

5.00

SILK with the daintiness of true petal-texture, fashions these gowns in effective tailored style, with embroidered dots.

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ENVELOPE chemise, of the same silk—daintiness itself, yet durable enough to withstand repeated tubbings. In flesh.

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Openwork Lace Silk Hose

PHOENIX pure silk hose, in a beautiful quality. New open work patterns. Black, white, cordovan.

3.50

Pure Thread Silk Hose

SILK all the way, or with lisle garter tops, if you prefer. Black, white, Havana brown, cordovan, poloursuede.

1.95

English Wool Hose

DERBY ribbed hose, all wool English made. In brown, heather, lovat, clerical and oxford mixtures.

2.85

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WHITE linen of excellent quality, daintily hand-embroidered. Also hand-initialed, linen 'kerchiefs at box of six.

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